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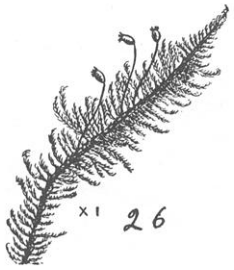
ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY—Continued.



26

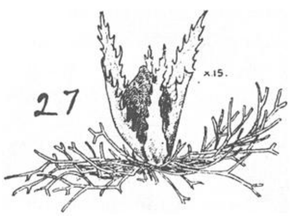
Pinnate, having numerous equidistant spreading branches on each side, like a feather. (Fig. 26.)

Plumose, feathery.

Polygamous, with antheridia and archegonia disposed in various ways on the same plant.

Proliferous, bearing young shoots from the antheridial or archegonial cluster of leaves.

Protonema, the green, branched, alga-like threads produced from the spore and often persistent during the lifetime of the plant produced from it. Protonema and radicles differ chiefly in the presence or absence of chlorophyll, and either may develop the other. (Fig. 27.)



27

Pseudopodium, a leafless branch resembling a seta and often bearing gemmæ. (Fig. 25.)

Pulvinate, like a cushion.

Radicles, rootlets springing from the sides and base of stem. See also *protonema*.

Ramuli, minute branchlets.

Rhizoid, see *radicles*.

Stoloniferous stem, a slender creeping stem with minute leaves.

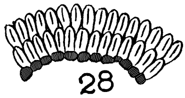
Tomentose, covered with a thick felt of radicles.

TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING THE SPOROPHYTE.

Acicular, needle-shaped. Applied to the beak of the operculum.

Amphithecium, the outer layers of cells of the sporogonium.

Annulus, a specialized ring of vesicular cells between the mouth of the capsule and the lid. These cells are often highly elastic and aid in removing the lid when the spores are ripe; they have a peculiar appearance, which is well illustrated in Fig. 28.



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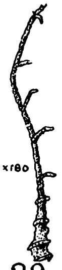

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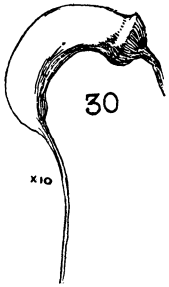
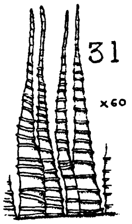


30

Apophysis, see *hypophysis*, the more correct term according to Braithwaite.

Appendiculate cilia, cilia with small transverse spurs attached at intervals along the margin. (Fig. 29.) As these bars sometimes extend inward instead of laterally, they are not always visible in a strictly dorsal view.

Arcuate (capsule), bent in a curve like a bow. (Fig. 30.)



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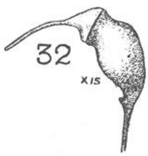
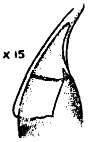


32

Articulate (teeth of peristome), marked by cross-bars as in Figs. 31 and 43.

Astomous (capsule), without a mouth. Used of capsules which have no regularly dehiscent lid.

Beak, prolonged narrow tip of the operculum. The opercula in Figs. 30 and 32 are strongly beaked.

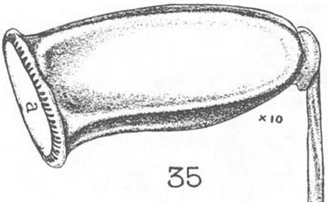


33

Calyptra, the thin veil or hood covering the mouth of the capsule. (Figs. 33 and 41.)

Cancellate, latticed. Used of the endostome of the Fontinalaceæ.

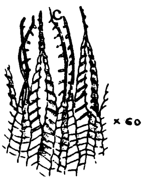
Capsule, the enlarged distal end of the sporophyte; it contains the spores, and is sometimes known as the sporangium. (Figs. 30, 32, 35, 39 and 40.)



35

Cernuous (capsule), drooping or nodding, somewhat inclined as opposed to erect. (Fig. 35.)

Cilia, hair-like threads of the endostome, alternating with the segments. (Fig. 29 and Figs. 36, c and 43, d.)



36

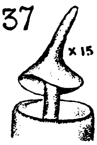
Clathrate, resembling lattice-work.

Cleistocarpous, capsule opening irregularly, not by a lid or valves.

Collum, the neck or tapering base of the capsule. (See Fig. 40.)

Columella, the central axis of the capsule; around it and between it and the outer wall of the capsule are borne the spores. Sometimes the

37



lid adheres to it and is raised upon it, as in Fig. 37.

Constricted, used of capsules that become narrowed under the mouth when dry. (Fig. 32.)

Contracted, see *constricted.*

INJURY DONE TO MOSSES BY INSECTS.

By G. N. Best.

MOSSES furnish an excellent harbor for insects which in turn feed upon, mutilate and destroy them. From a diagnostic standpoint the injury they inflict is of importance since it modifies to a considerable extent the normal characters. When mosses are seriously injured, they show it in their short, stubby branches and in their withered, shrunken, often contorted and discolored leaves. The stems are the parts most commonly attacked. On these appear minute reddish-brown spots or nodules, usually with a central perforation, around which the tissues are necrosed and thickened. These spots not rarely coalesce to form patches, girdling the stem in such a way as to interfere with its nutrition. Less often the midribs, the pedicels and the capsules are attacked in the same manner. A common seat of injury is about the base of the capsule which then rarely attains a normal development, the peristome suffering most. When the stems are affected the areolation of the leaves is often quite abnormal, the basal and alar cells especially. Sometimes the cells of one-half of a leaf differ from those of the other half. In fact these deformities not rarely so obscure the normal characters, as to give grounds for a suspicion that a new species is at hand; and it is quite probable that not a few species owe their existence more to insects than to nature.

NEW AMERICAN MOSSES.

GRIMMIA EVANSI E. G. Britton. *Rhodora* 1: 148, 1899, *pl.* 7, "Plants forming low, dense, dirty tufts of a dark green or yellowish brown color, only the uppermost ends of the branches being green and free from gravel. Stems about 15$^{\text{mm.}}$ high, with short fastigiate branches 5$^{\text{mm.}}$ long, naked and radiculose below, crowded above with spreading leaves which are about 1$^{\text{mm.}}$ long by 0.5–0.7$^{\text{mm}}$ broad, oblong, concave, acute or apiculate with inrolled margins above, forming a more or less